

Conflict of Interest

Missouri Ethics Commission



www.mec.mo.gov

Revised 10/2019

This booklet is intended only as a guide to aid understanding of the Missouri Ethics Laws. For the law's complete requirements, consult the law itself (particularly Chapter 105 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri).

Information about the Missouri Ethics Commission and all forms and requirements can be found on the Commission's website at www.mec.mo.gov.

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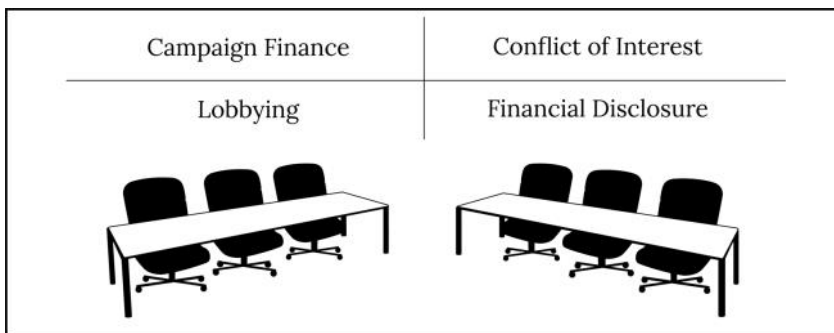
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-About the Commission-

Missouri Ethics Commission

The Missouri Ethics Commission (MEC) was created by the Missouri Ethics Law of 1991. § 105.955, RSMo.

The Commission consists of six members, each appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a four-year term. Commissioners are selected from different congressional districts, with no more than three Commissioners from the same political party. However, once appointed, Commissioners serve in a non-partisan manner. A chair and vice-chair are elected every two years. The Commission employs an Executive Director to oversee the day-to-day operations of the agency's professional and non-partisan staff.



The Commission enforces the laws and retains information and reports related to lobbyists, personal financial disclosure, campaign finance disclosure, and conflict of interest laws.

-About the Commission-

Our Mission

The MEC serves the public interest by promoting and maintaining transparency, accountability, and compliance with campaign finance, lobbying, and conflict of interest laws. We educate and assist the citizens of Missouri, public officials, lobbyists, and those participating in public elections, by increasing awareness and understanding of the law. We investigate and enforce these laws consistently.



-Terms to Know-

Dependent Child/Dependent Child in Custody

§ 105.450(7), RSMo

All children, stepchildren, foster children and wards under the age of eighteen residing in the person's household and who receive in excess of fifty percent of their support from the person.

Disclosure

Elected or appointed public officials, or candidates running for office, may be required by law to file disclosures that are made available to the public. The law requires that certain public officials and employees, as well as candidates for office, disclose their financial interests through a *Personal Financial Disclosure Statement*. The law also requires committees who support or oppose candidates or ballot measures to disclose their activities through various campaign finance disclosure reports. Disclosures are aimed at maintaining transparency and accountability in Missouri's political processes.

Political Subdivision *§ 105.450(9), RSMo*

Any political subdivision of the state, and any special district or sub district. Examples include counties, cities, townships, school districts, etc.

Special Monetary Benefit *§ 105.452(4), RSMo*

Being materially affected in a substantially different manner or degree than the public in general or members of a special class will be affected.

Substantial Interest *§ 105.450(11), RSMo*

Ownership by the individual, their spouse, or their dependent child(ren), whether singularly or collectively, directly or indirectly, of ten percent or more of any business entity, or of an interest having a value of ten thousand dollars or more, or the receipt by an individual, their spouse, or their dependent child (ren), whether singularly or collectively, of a salary, gratuity, or other compensation or remuneration of five thousand dollars, or more, per year from any individual, partnership, organization, or association within any calendar year.

Substantial Personal or Private Interest in any Measure, Bill, Order, or Ordinance *§ 105.450(12), RSMo*

Any interest in a measure, bill, order or ordinance which results from a substantial interest in a business entity.

Understanding the Law

1

What Laws Govern Conflict of Interest?

A conflict of interest is generally defined as a conflict between the private interests and the official responsibilities of a person in a position of trust (Merriam-Webster). The Commission enforces specific laws that define conflicts of interest for public officials and employees.

See §§ 105.450-105.467, RSMo, for more information.

In this Section

- Governing laws
- Those subject to the law
- Conduct subject to the law
- Advisory opinions



See **FAQs** on our website.

-Understanding the Law-

What Laws Govern Conflict of Interest?

- **Missouri Revised Statutes (§§ 105.450-105.467, RSMo)**

The statutes generally address financial gain by an official or employee and their spouse and/or dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4) or business.

State departments, officials, and boards and commissions may have specific conflict of interest policies or orders in addition to these statutes. Conflict of interest laws may also be contained in the statutes which address the agency or political subdivision, including:

<u>Statute:</u>	<u>Agency/Political Subdivision:</u>
Chapters 26-30, RSMo	Executive Branch
Chapters 46-70, RSMo	Counties, Townships, Political Subdivisions
Chapters 71-100, RSMo	Cities, Towns, Villages
Chapter 190, RSMo	Emergency Services
Chapters 347-360, RSMo	Corporations, Associations, Partnerships, Public Bodies (e.g. Industrial Development Corporations under Chapter 349, RSMo)
Chapters 620-680, RSMo	Other Executive Departments

- **Local ordinances, charters, policies and procedures**

Cities, counties, school districts, and other political subdivisions may also have adopted local ordinances, charters, laws, policies, and procedures regulating conflict of interest.

-Understanding the Law-

Who is Subject to Conflict of Interest Laws?

<u>Conflict of Interest Statute:</u>	<u>Missouri Officials and Employees Affected by the Statute:</u>
§ 105.452, RSMo	Elected or appointed public officials and employees
§ 105.454, RSMo	Certain elected or appointed public officials and employees serving in an executive or administrative capacity
§ 105.456, RSMo	Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials
§ 105.458, RSMo	Members of governing and legislative bodies of political subdivisions
§ 105.461, RSMo	Officials with a substantial personal or private interest in any measure, bill, order or ordinance proposed or pending
§ 105.462, RSMo	Any person with rulemaking authority
§ 105.464, RSMo	Any persons in judicial or quasi-judicial positions

Exceptions:

(§ 105.466, RSMo)

- Any person performing any ministerial act or any act required by order of a court or by law to be performed; or
- Any person communicating with the Office of the Attorney General or any prosecuting attorney or any attorney for any political subdivision concerning any prospective claim or complaint then under consideration not otherwise prohibited by law; or
- Any person, firm, or corporation receiving compensation for property taken by the state or any political subdivision thereof under the power of eminent domain.

-Understanding the Law-

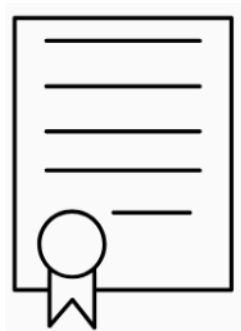
Conduct Covered in Conflict of Interest Laws

Conflict of interest laws generally cover:

- Employment and compensation in other capacities;
- Financial gain and/or influencing decisions;
- Hiring or voting to hire individuals related by blood or marriage (nepotism);
- Performing a service or conducting a business transaction with the political subdivision;
- Influencing decisions for financial gain;
- Decision-making for purposes of financial gain;
- Quid Pro Quo;
- Disclosure of personal or private interest in pending matters which involve the official;
- Disclosure or use of confidential information for financial gain.

Important Note:

Because the statutes, policies, and procedures regarding conflict of interest are very specific, the statutory language should always be consulted.



-Advisory Opinions-

Advisory Opinions

An advisory opinion is issued by the Commission and provides its interpretation of a law. An advisory opinion may act as legal direction to the person requesting the opinion and the requesting person will not be liable for relying on the opinion. The opinion may act as a defense of justification against prosecution.

To request an advisory opinion, the requester must:

1. Submit a written request; and
2. Be directly affected by the application of the law to the facts presented.

§ 105.955.16(1), RSMo

The Commission may issue a written opinion regarding any issue that the Commission can receive a complaint on pursuant to § 105.957, RSMo. The opinion will be specific to the particular request and the facts presented.

The Commission encourages anyone considering requesting an advisory opinion to consult existing advisory opinions and/or contact the MEC in advance to ensure that the request fits within the Commission's advisory opinion guidelines.

The Commission may decline to issue a written opinion by a vote of four members and must provide to the requesting person the reason for the refusal in writing.

Such advisory opinions may be issued no later than 90 days from the date of receipt of request of the Commission.

-Advisory Opinions-

Advisory opinions specifically apply to the requester but can be used for guidance on how the Commission interprets law. Searching existing advisory opinions may aid in answering your conflict of interest questions.

Advisory opinions are compiled and published on our website:

1. **Go** to www.mec.mo.gov
2. **Select** Advisory Opinions
3. **Search** opinions by topic
 - All topics
 - Campaign Finance
 - **Conflict of Interest**
 - Lobbying
 - Personal Financial Disclosure

(https://mec.mo.gov/MEC/Commission_Business/OpinionsSearch.aspx)



Governmental Nepotism

2

What is Governmental Nepotism?

The Missouri Constitution prohibits any public officer or employee in the state who, by virtue of their office or employment, names or appoints to public office or employment any relative within the 4th degree by consanguinity or affinity. The penalty for violation is automatic forfeiture of office.

See Article VII, Section 6 of the Missouri Constitution.

In this Section

- Defining nepotism
- Step-relatives and in-laws
- Relationship chart
- Penalties for violation
- Court Opinions



See **FAQs** on our website.

-Governmental Nepotism-

Relationships Included in Nepotism Laws

Public officials and employees are prohibited from naming or appointing to public office or employment any relative within the 4th degree by consanguinity or affinity.

- Consanguinity means related by blood or descended from a common ancestor.
- Affinity means a relationship by marriage or adoption, not a blood relationship. A relationship by affinity (marriage) terminates if death or divorce occurs.

There are many charts available that outline degrees of family relationships. The MEC has available a Relationship Chart that can be found on the next page and on the Commission's website.

Step-Relatives and In-Laws

Court opinions state that a relationship of affinity does not extend beyond blood relatives of the spouse. Relationships by consanguinity or affinity are only valid through blood relationships to you or your spouse.

Example: Your step-children are related to you within the 4th degree because they are the blood relative of your spouse.

Example: Your mother-in-law and father-in-law are related to you within the 4th degree because they are blood relatives of your spouse. Your spouse's step-father is not related to you within the 4th degree because he is not a blood relative of your spouse.

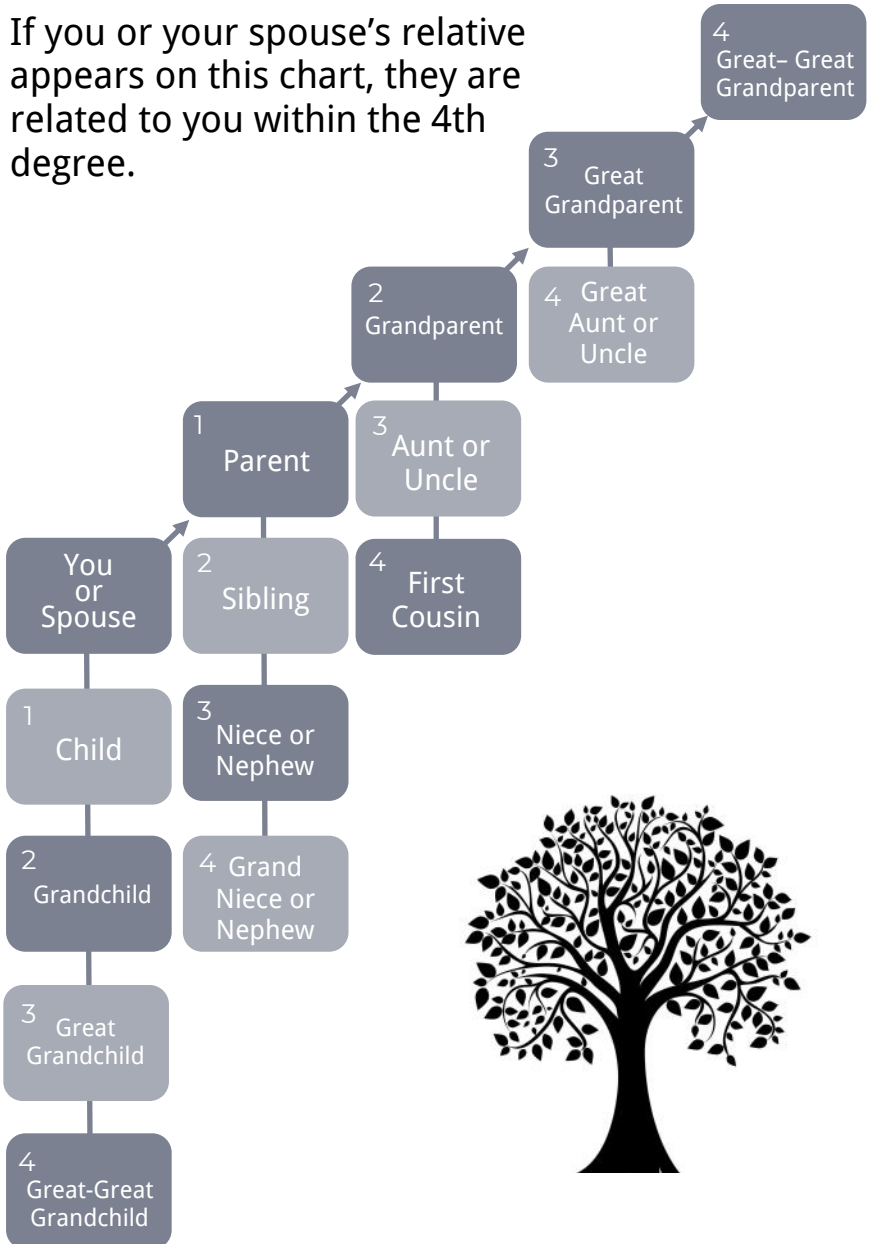
Example: Your sibling's spouse is related to you within the 4th degree, but the spouse of your spouse's sibling is not related to you within the 4th degree.

Important Note:

In addition to the Missouri Constitution, political subdivisions may have their own ordinances or policies and procedures regarding nepotism. Always consult the political subdivision to ensure all state and local conflict of interest laws are followed.

-Governmental Nepotism-

If you or your spouse's relative appears on this chart, they are related to you within the 4th degree.



-Governmental Nepotism-

Penalties for Violation

The penalty for nepotism is forfeiture of office. Legal action may be pursued by the appropriate prosecuting attorney or the Missouri Attorney General to remove the individual from office or employment.

Court Opinions

The appellate court affirmed the judgment of the lower court that a mayor who hired her son-in-law as an independent contractor to repair a city sign was in violation of Article VII, Section 6 of the Missouri Constitution and was removed from office. The Court held that the mayor hiring her son-in-law as a temporary independent contractor constituted employment under the nepotism clause.

State v. Rhoads, 399 S.W.3d 905 (Mo. App. W.D. 2013)

Important Note:

The work of an independent contractor falls within the definition of employment for purposes of the nepotism clause.



Chapter 105, RSMo

3

What Statutes Discuss Conflict of Interest?

Conflict of interest laws in Chapter 105, RSMo, contain some prohibitions on financial gain for public or elected officials, their spouses, and/or their dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4).

These laws include restrictions on receipt of additional compensation via employment, providing services or conducting business with a political subdivision, and influencing decisions which may result in financial gain. In some areas of the law, public notice and/or competitive bidding are required.

In this Section

- Employment and Compensation
- Providing Services and Conducting Business
- Purchasing and Bidding
- Influencing and Decision-Making
- Interest in a Proposed Matter
- Confidential Information
- Penalties and Investigations



See **Missouri Revised Statutes** for more information.

-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Employment and Compensation

As a general rule, an elected or appointed public official and certain employees of the state or a political subdivision **cannot be employed in another capacity or position** for the public entity in which they serve.

In addition, these officials and employees cannot be paid by a third party to influence a decision any agency of the state or political subdivision in which they serve.

These provisions apply to:

- Elected or appointed public officials, in an executive or administrative capacity (§ 105.454.1(1) & (4), RSMo);
- Members of any legislative or governing body of any political subdivision (§ 105.458.1(1) & (3), RSMo);
- Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials (§ 105.456.1(1) & (3), RSMo).

Examples:

1. A county commissioner cannot also serve the county as an employee in another capacity.
2. A city mayor must wait one year after leaving office before accepting a position as the city administrator.
3. A superintendent of schools cannot be paid by a private company to perform services for the school district.

Former Public Officials and Employees

There is a **one year** prohibition on employment in which former elected or appointed officials or employees, serving in an executive or administrative capacity, attempt to influence decisions of their former state agency or political subdivision. Exceptions include appearance in an adversary proceeding or preparation of a public document. § 105.454.1(5), RSMo.

There is a **lifetime** prohibition on employment for former elected or appointed employees serving in an administrative or executive capacity “in relation to any case, decision, proceeding, or application” when the former employee “was directly concerned” or “personally participated.” § 105.454.1(6), RSMo.

-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Providing Services and Conducting Business

An official or employee may not provide services for, or sell, rent, or lease property to, the political subdivision* in an amount over \$500 per transaction or \$5,000** per year, unless public notice and competitive bidding occurred AND the awarded bid (if to the official) is the **lowest** bid received.

Example:

An elected or appointed official (i.e. city administrator or city alderperson) can perform services for the political subdivision (i.e. grounds keeping), as long as the services are:

- Not over \$500/transaction or \$5,000* annually; OR
- Awarded under contract after public notice, competitive bidding, and the official's bid was the **lowest** received. (The official must not participate in the vote to award the contract, request for bidding process, or receive any confidential information related to the bid for services).

This service provided is not to be confused with employment, as the administrator or alderman cannot be otherwise employed by the political subdivision.

Important Note:

If an official does have a transaction, it must be disclosed on the official's Personal Financial Disclosure (PFD) statement, if required by their political subdivision's conflict of interest ordinance/resolution.

*Pursuant to § 105.454.2, RSMo, restrictions on providing services for, or selling, renting, or leasing apply to public officials and employees of school districts

**Pursuant to § 105.456, RSMo, consideration for legislators and statewide elected officials states "in excess of \$500 per transaction or \$1,500 per annum..."

-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Purchasing and Bidding Requirements

The political subdivision should refer and **follow their adopted purchasing ordinances and policies** for specific requirements as well as Chapter 50, RSMo (county purchasing), Chapters 71-81, RSMo (cities, towns, villages), and Chapter 105, RSMo (public officials).

MEC Tip:

In the absence of a specific statute or rule, the Commission recommends that notice be given either through a newspaper advertisement, public notice placed in areas designated for such, or during an official meeting.

It is important that the public be made aware of the notice.

Most purchasing policies require:

- Bid requirement dollar threshold;
- Public notice of the bid specification and bid consideration criteria;
- Sealing of bids; and
- Acceptance of lowest or lowest and best bid.

Important Note:

For the bid of a public official to be accepted by the political subdivision, Chapter 105, RSMo requires that a **public official's bid be the lowest, if accepted. EVEN** if the political subdivision adopted an ordinance or policy allowing acceptance of lowest and best bid, **the public official's bid must be the lowest, if accepted.**

Note: *If over \$500 per transaction or \$5,000 per year (\$1,500 per year for legislators and statewide elected officials), the public official must disclose the transaction on their Personal Financial Disclosure statement, if required by their political subdivisions' conflict of interest ordinance/resolution.*

-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Influencing

Those serving in an executive or administrative capacity cannot :

- Attempt to influence, directly or indirectly, any decision of their agency of the state or political subdivision when they know the result of the decision may be the acceptance of the performance of a service or the sale, rental, or lease of any property to that agency for consideration in excess of \$500 per transaction or \$5,000* annually to:
 - Themselves or their spouse or dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4) UNLESS the transaction is made after public notice, competitive bidding (other than real property), and the bid accepted is the lowest bid; OR
 - Any business** with which they are associated unless the transaction is made after public notice for real property, and public notice or competitive bidding for other property. The official or employee's bid must be the **lowest** received. This includes officers and members of a board of directors doing business with the state or any political subdivision of the state.
§ 105.454, RSMo.

*Limits for legislators and statewide elected officials are in excess of \$500 per transaction or \$1,500 per year.

**Business includes sole proprietorships; partnerships or joint ventures, other than as a limited partner of a limited partnership; corporations or limited partnerships in which the person is an officer or director, or owns more than 10% of the outstanding shares of any class of stock or partnership units; or trusts. The business relationship provision includes spouses and any dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4). § 105.450(3), RSMo.

-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Decision Making

A public official or employee cannot:

- Make decisions that may financially impact themselves or their family when the vote would provide them, their spouse, or dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4) a special monetary benefit which is not provided to everyone in the same class (§ 105.452 (4), RSMo); or
- Use their decision-making authority for the purpose of obtaining a financial gain which materially enriches themselves or their spouse or dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4) by acting or refraining from acting for the purpose of coercing or extorting from another or anything of actual monetary value. § 105.452 (5), RSMo.

Quid Pro Quo

Public officials and employees of the state or any political subdivision **may not act or refrain from acting** by reason of any payment, offer to pay, promise to pay, or receipt of anything of value to themselves or any third person. This includes any gift or campaign contribution made or received in relationship to or as a condition of the performance of an official act. § 105.452.1(1), RSMo.

In addition, elected or appointed officials or employees of any political subdivision **may not offer, promote, or advocate for a political appointment** in exchange for anything of value to any political subdivision. § 105.452.2, RSMo.



-Chapter 105, RSMo-

Interest in a Proposed Matter

If an official has a substantial personal or private interest in an ordinance pending, they must file a written report of the nature of the interest with the clerk/secretary of the governing body before passing on the matter.

The official is in compliance with this requirement if they have disclosed the interest on their filed or amended Personal Financial Disclosure Statement before passing on the matter.

See § 105.461, RSMo for more information.

Confidential Information

Public officials and employees of the state or any political subdivision **may not use or disclose confidential information** obtained in their official capacity or during employment with the intent of financial gain for themselves, their spouse, any dependent child(ren) (see pg. 4), or any business with which they are associated. § 105.452(2) & (3), RSMo.



-Penalties and Investigations-

Penalties

A complaint can be filed with the Missouri Ethics Commission against the public official or employee who violates a Chapter 105 conflict of interest law and/or their political subdivision's ordinances/policies. The Commission may assess penalties against the official or employee.

Commission Investigations

The MEC's statutory responsibilities include auditing disclosure reports and reviewing formal complaints for violations of:

- Campaign finance laws;
- Conflict of interest laws;
- Lobbying laws;
- Personal financial disclosure laws;
- A political subdivision's orders, ordinances, resolutions relating to the official conduct of officials or employees, including constitutional provisions or state statutes; and
- Codes of conduct adopted by a department, division, state agency, and state institutions of higher learning.

Investigations are confidential and not available for public viewing. Only final actions are published on the MEC's website.



Personal Financial Disclosure

4

What is a PFD?

A Personal Financial Disclosure (PFD) is a statement, completed and filed, by a public official, an employee or a candidate, to provide to the public information about their financial interests. The PFD statement is used to disclose any potential conflicts of interest of a public official or employee. For political subdivisions with a conflict of interest policy, ordinance, or resolution, the PFD is also known as a Financial Interest Statement.

In this Section

- Designated Filers
- Annual and Candidate Filers
- Filing requirements
- How to File
- When to File



See **Guide to Personal Financial Disclosure** on our website.

-Filing a PFD-

Public officials required to file a PFD with the MEC

(§§ 105.483 and 105.489, RSMo)

- Statewide office holders and designated staff
- Senators and Representatives
- The State Demographer
- Judicial candidates who are not sitting judges
- Municipal judges (if required by political subdivision)
- Certain state board and commission members
- Certain employees of the state or political subdivisions including those employees who are authorized to promulgate or adopt rules and regulations or who serve as the chief administrative officer, chief purchasing officer, or general counsel
- Candidates and public officials in political subdivisions where an ordinance has been adopted and filed with the MEC, that meet one or both of the following:
 - The candidate, official, or their relative (related within the first degree of blood or marriage) is doing business or owns a substantial interest in a business that has conducted business with the political subdivision in excess of \$500
 - The conflict of interest ordinance/resolution specifically requires the filing of a PFD

Local Office Holders and Candidates:

Political subdivisions may adopt a conflict of interest ordinance identifying positions required to file a PFD. The ordinance must be readopted every two years by September 15, and a certified copy must be filed with the MEC within 10 days of the adoption or re-adoption.

Check with your political subdivision for local PFD requirements.



See **Sample Ordinance** on our website for more information.

Judges required to file a PFD with the Missouri Supreme Court

(§§ 105.483(1) and 105.489(2), RSMo)

- Circuit judges
- Associate circuit judges
- Appellate judges
- Missouri Supreme Court judges

Note: *Judicial candidates who are not sitting judges file with the MEC.*

-PFD Annual and Candidate Filers-

PFD Annual Filers

- An annual filer is an individual from the state or a political subdivision with an annual operating budget (AOB) over \$1 million that is required by law to disclose their financial interests by virtue of the position they hold.
- Each year, state agencies and political subdivisions with an AOB over \$1 million dollars are required to provide the MEC with a list of individuals, including former public officials and employees, required to file a PFD. State law requires the state agency or political subdivision to notify all individuals that they have been designated as a required filer.
- In January of each year, the MEC notifies individuals that they have been designated as required to file a PFD by their state agency or political subdivision.
- Reporting time period:
 - PFDs filed by the May 1, 2020, deadline cover January 1 through December 31, 2019. If an individual no longer holds the position, the PFD covers the period through the last day the position was held.

PFD Candidate Filers

- A candidate filer is an individual running for public office who is required to file a PFD by virtue of the office the candidate is seeking.
- A candidate filer receives notification of their PFD filing requirement from their election authority when they file a *Declaration of Candidacy*.
- Reporting time period:
 - New candidates report information for the 12 months prior to the closing date for candidacy. Incumbent candidates (or candidates who are also annual filers) report information from January 1 of the previous calendar year to the closing date for candidacy. This period may be longer than 12 months.

Important Note:

State law requires a written request to receive copies of PFDs filed with the Commission. Therefore, PFDs are not available for public viewing on our website.

-Submitting a PFD-

What to File

The long form (PFD Statement) is filed by all officials required to file, unless a political subdivision has an ordinance or resolution on file. If the political subdivision has an ordinance or resolution, the short form (Financial Disclosure Statement for Political Subdivisions) is filed, unless the ordinance requires the long form.

Important Note:

Many political subdivisions' ordinances only require a filer to file a PFD if they have met one or both of the business transaction provisions as stated in the ordinance (see page 24). If no such activity occurred, then that filer is not required to file a PFD.

How to File a PFD

- Request an MEC ID on the MEC's website by clicking *login* in the top right corner and selecting *PFD E-Filer Account Request* from the drop-down menu.
- Use the MEC ID to log in to the e-filing system on the MEC's website and begin completing the required information.
- Paper forms are also available on the MEC's website. Paper filings require original signature and must be mailed or hand-delivered. Faxed or emailed filings are not accepted.
- **A copy of the PFD filed with the MEC must be submitted to the political subdivision if it has an ordinance.**

When to File

- Annual filers
 - PFD is due by 5pm on May 1, unless a candidate.
- Candidate filers
 - PFD is due no later than 14 days after the closing date of filing for candidacy or within 14 days of a party caucus nomination.

Use of Public Funds

5

What is Considered Public Funds?

Public funds are monies belonging to the government or any department of the government. Officials, employees, or any such person with access to public funds are prohibited from using public funds to make expenditures or contributions to support or oppose candidates or ballot measures.

See § 115.646, RSMo for more information.

In this Section

- Prohibited uses
- Acceptable uses



See **FAQs** on our website.

-Use of Public Funds-

Prohibited Uses of Public Funds

No contribution or expenditure of **public funds*** can be made directly by any officer, employee or agent of any political subdivision to advocate, support, or oppose candidates or ballot measures.

Examples of prohibited uses include payment for any written materials advocating for or against candidates or ballot measures.

Important Note:

Effective November 2018, complaints regarding use of public funds can be filed with the office of the Missouri Secretary of State.

§ 115.642, RSMo

Acceptable Uses of Public Funds

Public officials of a political subdivision are not prohibited from making public appearances or from issuing press releases concerning any ballot measure.

State statute does not prevent political subdivisions from using public funds to produce informational materials regarding candidates or ballot measures.

Many cities, counties, and school districts have specific policies regarding use of public funds. Consult your political subdivision and/or legal counsel to ensure all state and local laws are followed.

*Public funds are moneys belonging to the government or any department of it in the hands of public officials (MEC Adv. Opin. 2003.07.105).

Educational Resources

6

What resources does the MEC provide?

The Missouri Ethics Commission offers training, in a variety of mediums, to candidates, elected and public officials, legislators, lobbyists, and others wanting to learn about Missouri's ethics laws.

We offer free:

- Trainings/presentations for conferences and events
- County election authority training
- Webinars
- In-person regional training
- Self-guided tutorials

In this Section

- Training Opportunities
- Webinars
- Tutorial and Lecture Videos
- Publications



See **Educational Resources** on our website.

-Educational Resources-

Flyers/Brochures

- Conflict of Interest Guide and Relationship Chart
- Guide to Personal Financial Disclosure
- Year at a Glance (Political Subdivision Calendar)
- Campaign Finance—Candidates/Committees
 - After Election Requirements and Debt Service Committees
 - Campaign Committees
 - Campaign Finance Q&A
 - Paid for by
 - Exempt Candidates
 - Fund-Raising Activity
 - Guide to Record-Keeping
 - Statement of Limited Activity Requirements
 - Terminating a Committee
 - Treasurer's Guide for Campaign Finance
 - When to Form and Register a Committee
 - Upcoming Deadlines and Reminders (by election)

Web Tutorials

- Lobbyist
- Ethics Overview
- Campaign Finance—Candidates/Committees
 - Paid for by
 - Candidate Reporting Requirements
 - Forming a Campaign Finance Committee
 - Supplemental Forms—paper filers
 - Following Campaign Money
 - E-filing
- Political Subdivision—Duties and Responsibilities with the MEC



Connect



Visit our **Website** at www.mec.mo.gov



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Meet Our Commissioners

8

Don Summers, Chair

Republican

6th Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2020

Sherman W. "Bill" Birkes, Jr

Republican

7th Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2022

Kim Benjamin, Vice Chair

Democrat

4th Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2020

Wayne Henke

Democrat

3rd Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2022

George Ratermann

Republican

2nd Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2020

Cheryl D.S. Walker

Democrat

1st Congressional District

Term expires March 15, 2022

[illegible]

CONTACT INFORMATION

Staff Contacts

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Stacey Heislen	Assistant Director
Betsy Byers	Director of Business Services
Laura E. Elsbury	General Counsel

Missouri Ethics Commission

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